NOTIFICATION.

No. L. 11702—Ml. 152-52-10, dated Bangalore, 20th October 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 48 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) read with Section 151 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 (Mysore Act XXII of 1951), Government of Mysore is pleased to make the following Model Bye-laws for regulating the use of slaughter houses for slaughtering animals in Town Municipalities.

1. Butchers and others shall have access to the Municipal slaughter houses for the purpose of slaughtering animals for sale or private consumption on the conditions hereunder specified. Only licensed men will be allowed in the slaughter house for the purpose of dressing the carcass. These persons will be provided with a badge once a year by the President on payment of one rupee. A list of such licensed men will be hung up at the slaughter house and a copy maintained by the President.

2. None but those engaged in the slaughter of animals and Municipal Officers and Councillors shall have access to the slaughter house.

3. No person shall be permitted to perform the duties of a Mollah or Rubbi in a Municipal slaughter house except with the written permission of the President.

4. No dog shall be allowed into a Municipal slaughter house. Every dog found there shall be made over to the police to be dealt with as a stray dog.

5. No animal which has not been permitted to be slaughtered or which is not meant for immediate slaughter shall be brought into a slaughtering shed, in a Municipal slaughter house.

6. Every person desiring to make use of a slaughter house shall pay the prescribed fee before entering it.

7. Every animal intended for slaughter at a Municipal slaughter house shall be brought thereto not less than one hour before the time fixed so as to admit of examination by the Health Officer, Veterinary Inspector and the subordinate assisting them.

8. Animals, which upon such examination are found to be free from disease, shall be slaughtered in a Municipal slaughter house.

9. Every animal, which upon such examination, is found to show symptoms of disease or is suspected of being diseased, shall not be admitted to the slaughter house premises but shall be kept under observation.

10. Every animal found upon such examination to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, shall be seized and dealt with as provided in bye-law 29 *infra*.

11. No animal that is or suspected to be with young shall be slaughtered at a Municipal slaughter house.

12. Animals shall be slaughtered only in the allotted space in the slaughter house and no other.

13. No animal shall be slaughtered in a Municipal slaughter house except during such hours as may be from time to time be fixed by the President and notified in a conspicuous place in the slaughter house.

14. The carcass of every animal which has been slaughtered in a Municipal slaughter house shall, after it has been skinned, be carefully examined to ascertain, if it is free from disease. The skin shall be likewise similarly examined.

15. Every carcass, which upon such examination is found to be diseased, shall be seized and dealt with as provided in bye-law 29 *infra*: Provided that the skin of a carcass not showing signs of an infectious or contagious disease shall remain the property of the owner.

16. Every skinned carcass, which after examination is found to be free from disease and fit for human consumption, shall be allowed to be quartered or cut up.

17. No person shall blow by means of insufflation the carcass of animals slaughtered for human consumption.

18. All meat and offal, which upon such examination are found to be deseased or considered unfit for human consumption, shall be seized and dealt with as provided in bye-law 29 *infra*.

19. The skins, entrails and offal of slaughtered animals which have not been seized, shall be collected in a special offal room in the slaughter house, there to be washed and cleansed before their removal.

20. All refuse or offal rejected by the owners of the slaughtered animals shall be deposited by them or their assistants in a municipal offal truck or bin.

21. The solid contents of the entrails shall not be washed into the sewers but shall be removed by the owners of the animals or their assistants and deposited in a municipal offal truck or bin.

22. Skins, offal, entrails, etc., left at the Municipal slaughter house after such hours as the President may fix shall be considered as refuse and shall become the property of the Municipal Council and be disposed of, as the President shall direct.

23. No person shall sell meat, skin or offal on the premises of a Municipal slaughter house.

24. Meat, entrails and offal which are fit for human consumption and permitted to be removed from a Municipal slaughter house, shall be removed in covered baskets or prescribed carts and such baskets or carts together with their covers shall at all times be kept clean.

25. No person shall make noise, fight or quarrel or use insulting, abusive or obscene language in a Municipal slaughter house. Persons contravening this bye-law shall be summarily ejected.

26. The fee payable for the slaughtering of each animal in municipal slaughter house shall be as detailed in the following schedule.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Sheep, Goats, Kids	....	0	2	6.

27. The Veterinary Inspector in the employ of the Municipal Council shall be in charge of the Municipal slaughter houses in..... and shall see that no diseased sheep or goats are slaughtered therein for food or their carcasses removed to the Municipal markets or other recognised licensed places for sale.

28. The Veterinary Inspector shall carefully inspect each and every animal brought for slaughter daily, whether for private consumption or sale to the public, and satisfy himself that such animals are perfectly healthy before he admits them into the slaughter house.

29. The Veterinary Inspector shall also examine the carcasses of animals slaughtered in the slaughter houses, and shall destroy or bury at such time and place as may be appointed by the President or the Health Officer, any carcass or organ or any part of the carcass that he may find diseased and unfit for human consumption (as wholesome food), with the previous sanction of the President, Vice-President or any other officer authorised by the President.

30. The Veterinary Inspector shall stamp all carcasses before they are removed from thehanging rooms to the stalls in the Municipal markets or licensed mutton stalls in the town, in token that they were passed out of the slaughter house as fit for food. The Veterinary Officer/Inspector shall be careful to see that all carcasses brought for sale to the markets bear the slaughter house stamp. The Contractor or the Health Inspector shall do likewise where and whenever practicable. The Veterinary Inspector, Health Inspecter or Contractor shall report every case in which a carcass does not bear the said stamp, and shall at the same time forward an explanation which the person in possession of such carcass may offer for the orders of the President.

31. Any person who slaughters any sheep or goat which has not been inspected and passed by the Veterinary Inspector, or slaughters before or after the hours fixed for the purpose or removes any carcass before 6 A.M. and after 6 P.M. to the markets or any other recognised or licensed place for sale, or to his house, or who offers any opposition or resistance to the Veterinary Inspector or his peons, the contractor or his servants or to the Health Inspector in the execution of their duty, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

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32. The Veterinary Inspector shall look after the conservancy business of the slaughter houses and shall inspect the slaughter houses daily between the hours 6 A.M. and 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. respectively and furnish a report to the President by 4 P.M. of the result of such inspection.

33. No carcass or any portion of a carcass of any sheep or goat slaughtered outside the limits of the Town Municipality shall be sold in any of the Town Municipal markets, or any part of the Town by the owner or person in possession thereof, without the carcass being first examined by the Veterinary Inspector of the Town Municipality and the prescribed fee being paid to the contractor for the same, and whoever is found in possession of, or vending such carcass, or any portion thereof, in contravention of these provisions, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

34. No carcass or any portion of a carcass of any sheep or goat slaughtered outside the limits of the Town shall be supplied by any person or persons to any of the Town hospitals and hotels or eating houses without such carcass being first examined by the Veterinary Inspector of the Town Municipality and the prescribed fee being paid to the contractor for the same, and whoever is found in possession of, or vending such a carcass or any portion thereof, in contravention of these provisions, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

35. The President or Vice-President shall issue a permit to any person applying for permission to slaughter sheep or goats within the limits of the Municipality without license, or without payment of any fee for the purpose of the following festivals or religious ceremonies, on such applicant furnishing sufficient grounds for the indulgence sought, and the Veterinary Inspector shall note in the slaughter house return on each and every occasion that such permission is given, the name, the residence of the persons to whom a permit has been issued and the number of sheep or goats allowed to be slaughtered.

Dasara—(Hindus only).—One sheep or goat to any one individual or to any one member of a family for two days only.

Akkika—(Mohamedans only).—The ceremony connected with shaving the head of a child for the first time.

Male child	....	Two sheep or goats
Female child	....	One sheep or goat

Bakrid—(Mohamedans only).—Sheep or goat not exceeding one to any one individual or to any one member of a family for three days.

Sadkah—(Hindus and Mohamedans) (vow by or for a sick person).—Sheep or goat not exceeding one of any description of either sheep or goat.

Mannath (Hindustani) (*Harike*) (Kanarese).—Mohamedans and Hindus in fulfilment of a vow, made by or for a sick person, sheep or goat not exceeding one of either description.

Second day of Pongal or Sankranthi (Hindus only).—One sheep or goat.

36. Any person who may require any number of sheep or goats for slaughter in excess of that, given for any of the purposes mentioned in bye-law 35, shall obtain a permit from the Veterinary Inspector and pay the prescribed fee to the contractor for such number in excess of that allowed. Whoever, without such permit and without the payment of such fee, slaughters any sheep or goat shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for every such animal slaughtered together with the amount of the fee payable to the contractor.

37. Whoever infringes any of the bye-laws shall be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 in each case.

38. Whoever slaughters for sale without the previous permission of the President, except as provided in bye-law 36, any sheep, goat at places within the limits of the Municipality, other than the Municipal slaughter house, shall be liable on conviction before a Megistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for every such animal slaughtered together with the amount of the fee payable to the contractor.

By Order of His Highness the Maharaja,

A. S. KHALEEL,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.